The Public Safety Coordinating Council’s

Criminal Justice System Report Card Data Book

January 2011

Please Note:
When a new chart was added which includes updated data, a ★ was placed by the Figure title.
When the new data resulted in a change in the grade, a ★ was added next to the new grade.

The PSCC Criminal Justice System Report Card Data Books and Report Cards are available at www.lcog.org/safety.cfm. Follow the link to Community Safety Data Publications.
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- System Capacity
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Vision Statement

We will live in a safe community supported by a safety and justice system that works together to focus on prevention and restoration, while balancing intervention and enforcement. The system will be built on a solid foundation of constitutional principles, statutory laws and community values which honor and promote personal responsibility, family and neighborhood involvement, and trust among people and institutions.

Guiding Principles

- We will prevent crime by promoting conditions, behaviors, and individual and community attitudes that result in a safe community.
- We will hold youth and adult offenders accountable and employ sanctions which fit the circumstances of the crime and the offender.
- We will promote the rights of victims and the community to be compensated and restored.
- We will provide opportunities for skill training, rehabilitation, and reintegration of offenders into the community.
- We will assist community members to understand and accept their responsibility to contribute to and maintain a safe and just society.
- We will coordinate the programs and activities of governmental and private agencies that affect community safety and justice, and will ensure agencies work in partnership with the business community and citizens.
- We will make effective community safety decisions based on research data from a comprehensive information management system.
- We will support the rights of all individuals to a fair and non-discriminatory legal process.
Why Produce a Report Card?

As in locales across the United States, 50-70% of most local jurisdiction budgets in Lane County are allocated to the criminal justice system. This Report Card is designed to report the progress of the criminal justice system in improving services to the community. This project was developed by the Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) to address one of their Guiding Principles: We will assist community members to understand and accept their responsibility to contribute to and maintain a safe and just society.

The Report Card is designed to create a forum for the PSCC to report to the public about safety in the community. In addition, it is intended to be a valuable tool for policy makers and community planners to monitor and improve performance.

The Process for Developing the Report Card

The Report Card was developed by the PSCC Public Information Task Force and adopted by the full PSCC. The Task Force, staffed by Lane Council of Governments, determined measures and collected longitudinal and baseline data for comparison. The is the second Report Card, produced and distributed so the community can track system progress.

Criminal Justice System

The local criminal justice system in Lane County includes: nine law enforcement agencies; four primary public safety answering points (9-1-1 and dispatch centers); the county jail in Eugene; three small city jails; district attorney; public defender; probation and post-prison supervision; State Circuit Court and Eugene and Springfield municipal courts; adult treatment and transitional services; juvenile services; juvenile court; shelter; and juvenile educational and treatment services.

Information on Lane County, Oregon

Lane County has a population of 348,550 people living in a geographic area of 4,618 square miles – roughly the size of the state of Connecticut. The county stretches from the summit of the 10,000 foot Cascade Mountains, through the tree covered Willamette Valley prairie and wetlands, over the 6,000 foot Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean. Lane is an urban/rural county with more than half the residents (61%) living in Eugene and Springfield, the second largest urban area in the state. Approximately 12% live in small cities and the remaining 27% live in unincorporated areas scattered around the county. A total of 1,433 miles of county, 918 miles of city, and 484 miles of state maintained roadways wind along rivers, lakes, and the two mountain ranges in this starkly changing geography, connecting widely separated small cities and the urban core.
Grading System for the Report Card

Data were chosen as indicators for each category that are representative of the issues and, where possible, are updated annually and have comparable state and national data available. Some data that would make excellent indicators are not collected.

Each category and the indicators included in each category are assigned grades. Grades are determined by comparing Lane County’s trend and its current rate over the last seven years of available data to the trend and current rate of other geographic areas with comparable data.

A Trend and current rate substantially better than comparison geographic areas

B Trend and current rate better than comparison geographic areas

C Trend and current rate roughly equal to comparison geographic areas

D Trend and current rate worse than comparison geographic areas

F Trend and current rates substantially worse than comparison geographic areas

A plus (+) is added to the grade if the trend and current rate have improved over the last three years of available data compared to the last seven years.

A minus (-) is added to the grade if the trend and current rate have worsened over the last three years of available data compared to the last seven years.

Grades of "F" are not eligible for either a plus or a minus.
Category I: Crime and Safety
Grade 2010: B-  Grade 2011: B-

Crime and Safety includes: reported crime; adult assault; drug, and alcohol arrests; domestic violence; child abuse; traffic accidents; and victimization.

○ Reported Crime.

★Figure 1.1 Rate of Reported Serious Violent Crime per 10,000 Population

★Figure 1.2 Rate of Reported Property Crime per 10,000 Population

Source: FBI, Crime in the United States
Grade 2010: D  Grade 2011: F★

Source: FBI, Crime in the United States
Grade 2010: F  Grade 2011: D- ★
The figure below shows Lane County’s ranking for serious crimes when measured against other metropolitan counties in the United States. For instance, Lane County is in the 95th percentile in Motor Vehicle Theft, meaning only 5% of the counties had a motor vehicle theft rate higher than Lane County’s.

**Figure 1.3 Serious Reported Crime in 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009 per 100,000 Population
Lane County’s Rank Among 259 Metropolitan Counties of 100,000 to 1,000,000 Population**

![Bar chart showing Lane County's ranking among other counties for various crimes](chart.png)

*Source: FBI, Crime in the United States*
Assault, Drug, and Alcohol Crimes.

Note: Several factors influence arrest rates such as system capacity to arrest, prosecute, and hold offenders.

**Figure 1.4 Adult Assault Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults**

![Adult Assault Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults](chart1.4.png)

**Figure 1.5 Adult Drug Abuse Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults**

![Adult Drug Abuse Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults](chart1.5.png)

Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

Grade 2010: A  Grade 2011: A-

Grade 2010: B  Grade 2011: B-
Figure 1.6 DUII Arrests per 10,000 Population

Source: Easy Access to FBI Statistics

Grade 2010: F  Grade 2011: F
Domestic Violence.

Figure 1.7 Lane County Reported DV Assaults per 10,000 Population

Source: Area Information Records System
Grade 2010: A- Grade 2011: A★
Child Abuse.

★Figure 1.8 Child Abuse Victimization Rate per 10,000 Children Under Age 18

Note: Reporting period changed to Federal Fiscal Year in 2003 to conform to federal reporting requirements.

Source: Lane and Oregon – DHS: The Status of Children in Oregon’s Child Protection System 2004

Grade 2010: A-    Grade 2011: C-
Traffic Accidents.

Figure 1.9 Traffic Injury Accidents (Excluding Fatal Crashes) per 10,000 Population

Source: Lane and Oregon - Oregon Department of Transportation

Grade 2010: A  Grade 2011: A-
**Figure 1.10 Fatal Crashes per 100,000 Population**

Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Department of Transportation  
Grade 2010: A  
Grade 2011: A-

**Figure 1.11 Percent of Alcohol Involved Crash Fatalities**

Source: US DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System  
Grade 2010: F  
Grade 2011: F
Category II: Resource and Capacity
Grade 2010: F  Grade 2011: F

Resource and Capacity includes: number of officers; jail capacity; custody and overcrowding releases from Lane County Adult Corrections; District Attorney intakes per lawyer; District Attorney prosecution rates; and Probation Officer caseloads.

- Number of Officers.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Figure 2.1 Number of Officers per 10,000 Population**

Note: Number of Officers includes all law enforcement officers in the county including State Police stationed in Lane County.

Source: Lane and Oregon - Law Enforcement Data System, Uniform Crime Report
Source: US – FBI, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Grade 2010: F  Grade 2011: F
- Jail Capacity.

**Figure 2.2 Jail Beds Occupied per 1,000 Reported Crimes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* The number of jail beds occupied used in this calculation is a one-day snapshot of beds occupied at the Lane County Jail, Forest Work Camp, and Community Corrections Center.

Source: Lane County Sheriff’s Office
Source: US – Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoner and Jail Inmates at Midyear

**Grade 2010:** F  **Grade 2011:** F

**Figure 2.3 Funded Jail Beds per 1,000 Reported Crimes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* The number of funded jail beds does not include Community Corrections Center beds in order to utilize data comparable with the state data.

Source: Lane County Sheriff’s Office
Source: Oregon - Oregon Jail Managers Association, Washington County Sheriff

**Grade 2010:** F  **Grade 2011:** F
**Figure 2.4 Built vs. Funded Beds**

![Bar chart showing built vs funded beds for years 2002 to 2010.](chart.png)

### 2009
- **Jail**
  - Funded Beds: 351
  - Built Beds: 507
  - % Operated: 69%
- **CCC**
  - Funded Beds: 33
  - Built Beds: 122
  - % Operated: 27%
- **FWC**
  - Funded Beds: 0
  - Built Beds: 125
  - % Operated: 0%

**Source:** Lane County Sheriff's Office

**Figure 2.5 Built vs. Funded Beds By Facility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jail</th>
<th>CCC</th>
<th>FWC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built Beds</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Operated</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Lane County Sheriff's Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jail</th>
<th>CCC</th>
<th>FWC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built Beds</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Operated</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Lane County Sheriff's Office
- Custody and Overcrowding Releases.

**Figure 2.6 Releases Triggered By Overcrowding as a Percent of Lodgings**

*Note:* “Percent of Lodgings” is the number of inmates released as a percent of all inmates housed at that time in the Lane County Jail.

Source: Lane County Sheriff’s Office

Grade 2010: F Grade 2011: F
- District Attorney Intakes per Lawyer.

**Figure 2.7 Total DA Intakes per Lawyer**

**Figure 2.8 DA Felony Intakes per Lawyer**

**Figure 2.9 Number of Lawyers Needed in DA’s Criminal Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Lawyers in DA’s office</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTE Needed</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Staffed (Lawyers/FTE Needed)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: APRI study, DACM; LCOG using same methodology
Probation Officer Caseloads.

**Figure 2.10 Average PO Caseload Size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003 Average Caseload Size</th>
<th>2008 Average Caseload Size</th>
<th>2010 Average Caseload Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source 2003: Multnomah County Community Justice Department Survey of Community Corrections Directors in August 2003*

*Source 2008: LCOG Survey of Oregon Community Corrections Programs*
Category III: Efficient and Effective Use of Resources
Grade 2010: C  Grade 2011: C++

Efficient and Effective Use of Resources includes: arrests per officer; rate of reports to arrests; successful prosecutions; speedy trials; and alternatives to incarceration. Data is not collected or reported to measure the number of criminal cases not being investigated or filed due to lack of resources.

- Arrests per Officer.

★ Figure 3.1 Rate of Arrests per Officer
Violent Crime

★ Figure 3.2 Rate of Arrests per Officer
Property Crime

Source: Lane and Oregon – Law Enforcement Data System, Uniform Crime Report
Source: US – FBI, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted;
Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

Grade 2010: B-  Grade 2011: B++
Arrests to Reports.

Figure 3.3 Rate of Arrests to Reports for Violent Crimes

Figure 3.4 Rate of Arrests to Reports for Property Crimes

Sources: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2003; Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

Grade 2010: C-  Grade 2011: C+ ★

Grade 2010: C  Grade 2011: D+ ★
Speedy Trials.

**Figure 3.5** Percent of State Court Felony Cases Completed Within 180 Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Oregon goal is 98%.

*Source: Oregon Circuit Court*

Grade 2010: B-  Grade 2011: B-

**Figure 3.6** Percent of State Court Misdemeanor Cases Completed Within 180 Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Oregon goal is 98%.

*Source: Oregon Circuit Court*

Grade 2010: B  Grade 2011: B
Category IV: Justice and Accountability
Grade 2010: C- Grade 2011: C-

Justice and Accountability includes: failure to appear; failures on supervision; Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants enforcement; and average sentence and supervision length.

- Failure to Appear (FTA).

> Figure 4.1 Percent of Court Events Where Defendant Fail To Appear

> Figure 4.2 Percent of Individuals Who Fail To Appear

Source: PCAIRS
Grade 2010: D+ Grade 2011: C-★
Grade 2010: F Grade 2011: F
 Failures on Supervision.

Figure 4.3 Three Year Re-offense Rate for Felony Offenders on Parole/Post-Prison Supervision

- Lane
- Oregon

Note: The Oregon goal is no more than 31%.
Source: Oregon Department of Corrections
Grade 2010: C+  Grade 2011: C+ ★

Figure 4.4 Three Year Re-offense Rate for Felony Offenders on Probation Supervision

- Lane
- Oregon

Note: The Oregon goal is no more than 23%.
Source: Oregon Department of Corrections
Grade 2010: D-  Grade 2011: D-
Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII) Enforcement. The DUII Enforcement Index is the ratio of the number of DUII arrests to the number of drivers in fatal crashes with any level of blood-alcohol concentration.

★ Figure 4.5 DUII Enforcement Index

Source: DUII Arrests: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics
Source: Drivers with any BAC in Fatal Accidents: US DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System
Grade 2010: A- Grade 2011: A-
Report Card Data: Part B – Juvenile Data
Category I: Crime and Safety
Grade 2010: D+    Grade 2011: D+

*Crime and Safety* includes: juvenile referrals and arrests; dropouts; and drug and alcohol abuse.

- Juvenile Referrals and Arrests.

★Figure 1.1 Juvenile Rate of Criminal Referral to Juvenile Services per 1,000 Youth Age 17 and Under

★Figure 1.2 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth Age 10-17

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services, Juvenile Justice Data
Grade 2010: C+    Grade 2011: C★

Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics
Grade 2010: B+    Grade 2011: A-★
Figure 1.3 Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth

Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

Grade 2010: B  Grade 2011: B-
Figure 1.4 Juvenile Drug Abuse Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth

Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics
Grade 2010: F Grade 2011: F

Figure 1.5 Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth

Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics
Grade 2010: C Grade 2011: B-
- **Dropouts.** Lane County’s Dropout rate is lower than the state’s and the nation’s.

![Figure 1.6 Percent of Students Dropping Out of School](image)

**Note:** Prior to 1997, students receiving a GED were counted as drop-outs

*Source: Lane and Oregon - Oregon Department of Education, Early Leave Report. As cited by Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Benchmarks 2003 County Data Book*

*Grade 2010: C- Grade 2011: B-*
Drug and Alcohol Abuse. Lane County exceeded the state and US rates for 2001-03 for percent of 8th graders reporting marijuana use in the last 30 days and still exceeds the US rate. At the 11th grade level, Lane exceeded both state and US rates for 2003 but the Lane, State, and US rates were virtually identical for 2001 and 2005. This is self report data from the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey.

Figure 1.7 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Marijuana Use in Last 30 Days – 8th Grade

Figure 1.8 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Marijuana Use in Last 30 Days – 11th Grade (12th Grade US Data)
Lane County and Oregon exceeds the nation for binge drinking by both 8th and 11th graders. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours one or more times in the last 30 days.

Figure 1.9 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Binge Drinking in the Last 30 Days – 8th Grade

Figure 1.10 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Binge Drinking in the Last 30 Days – 11th Grade

Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Healthy Teens Survey
Source: US – US Survey on Drug Use and Health
Grade 2010: F  Grade 2011: F
**Resource and Capacity** includes juvenile detention capacity.

- Juvenile Detention Capacity.

---

**Figure 2.1 Lane County Department of Youth Services Funded Juvenile Bed Resources**

Local Beds and State Beds Allocated to Lane County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 01-02</th>
<th>FY 09-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (boys)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (girls)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOD Residential (boys)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOD Residential (girls)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Closed Custody Treatment *</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OYA Closed Custody</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: In 2005-06, 16 detention beds were designated as long-term treatment beds. While this increased treatment options, it reduced available beds for short-term detention.

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services
The juvenile justice system differs in how youth are committed to state secure custody. Unlike the adult criminal justice system that can sentence offenders to prison with no cap/matrix issues, the juvenile justice system is limited to a discretionary bed allowance that the Oregon Youth Authority calculates using a county’s youth population count and crime rate. It should be noted that the total number of secure custody youth beds available for the entire state of Oregon is not driven by any scientific method or demand forecast formula. The bed allowance has always been a product of what resources were available instead of actual need.

**Figure 2.2 Built vs. Funded Beds by Facility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built vs. Funded Beds by Facility</th>
<th>2001-02</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lane County Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (boys)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (girls)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOD Residential (boys)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOD Residential (girls)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Close Custody Treatment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Resources Available to Lane County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Youth Authority Close Custody</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Funded</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services*

**Figure 2.3 Built vs. Funded Beds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Built Beds</th>
<th>Funded Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services*
Category III: Efficient and Effective Use of Resources
Grade 2010: C+ Grade 2011: C+

Efficient and Effective Use of Resources includes: juvenile re-offenses; chronic juvenile offenders; and re-offenses and tracking time.

- Juvenile Re-offenses.

Figure 3.1 Percent of Juvenile Offenders Who Did Not Re-offend Within 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

Grade 2010: C+ Grade 2011: C+
Figure 3.2 Percent of Juvenile Offenders With 1-2 New Referrals Within 12 Months

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services
Grade 2010: C+ Grade 2011: C+
○ **Chronic Juvenile Offenders.** A small group of juvenile offenders become chronic delinquents and commit a majority of new offenses. Chronic offenders commit three or more new crimes over a 12-month period.

*Figure 3.3 Chronic Juvenile Offenders – Those With Three Or More Referrals Within 12 Months*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services*

Grade 2010: B+  Grade 2011: B+
Re-offenses and Tracking Time

**Figure 3.4 Juvenile Re-offenses At 36 Months By Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services
System Capacity

**Figure 4.1 Lane County Juveniles Released From Detention Early**

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

Grade 2010: F    Grade 2011: F